

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

NEW SERIES No. 1231. 日初月五年五十二緒光

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

四月

號八月六英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... 7,300,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

KOBE..... NEW YORK.
LONDON..... LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
BOMBAY..... SHANGHAI.

London Bankers:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARKS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

S. CHOH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1899. [382]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP..... £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS..... £100,000
RESERVE FUND..... £100,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months: 4 per cent.

6 " 3 "

3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1899. [31]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. TO \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. SIEUS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. E. Shellum, Esq.
A. McComachie, Esq. R. Shewell, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1899. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
Balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [10]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

SHANGHAI Taels
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON..... HANKOW.
CHEFOO..... PEKING.
CHINKIANG..... SWATOW.
FOOCHOW..... TIENSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on
the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic
Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agents.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS:
3½ per cent. per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

5½ " 12 " 6 " 12 " 6 "

L. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1899. [123]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital..... £324,574

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
A. Chan Kai Shun, Esq.
Chung Tung Shum, Esq.
Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
D. Gillies, Esq.

Chief Manager:
W. POWELL & CO.

Interest for 3 months, 4 per cent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1899. [89]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(o)

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	Beagle	S. Barcham	About 9th June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Chusan	E. Street	Noon, 10th June	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Kohila*	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 10th June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Ceylon	C. L. Daniel	About 15th June	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Socatra	T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	About 19th June	Freight only.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

(See Special Advertisement.)

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Floro and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
LEGHORN AND GENOA.
(DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT).

Having connexion with the Company's Main Steamers to VENICE and TRIESTE, ODESSA,
NEW YORK, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE,
NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

AND
TAKING CARGO at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BORMIDA..... Delaya..... 11th June.
*RAFFAELE RUBATTINO..... Saporti..... 8th July.
*DOMENICO BALDUINO..... Canepa..... 9th August.
*SINGAPORE..... Pizzarello..... 2nd September.

*Three Steamers have Superior Accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Passengers and
carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

731a

COOLALTA BURGUNDY.

Per case 1. doz. quarts..... \$15
Per case 2. doz. pints..... \$17

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR INVALIDS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1899. [15]

CLUB WHISKY IS THE BEST.

\$12.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1899. [20]

BOARD
RESIDENCE

ON MONTHLY TERMS from 1st MAY 1899.

E. S. "NUBIA"

Latest Novelties in trimmed and untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.
A Choice Selection of CHILDREN'S White Washing

BONNETS and HATS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—New Oil Cloths & Linoleums, &c. &c.

N.B.—An early Inspection Suggested.

W. POWELL & CO.

Imperial Office Post Office

Hongkong, 10th May, 1899. [20]

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,
CONTRACTORS TO HM. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF-LUBRICATING PUMPS, PACKINGS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT..... THOS. SKINNER.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

27

PEAK HOTEL
AND
CRAIGIEBURN.

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the TRAMWAY TERMINUS
1,350 feet above sea Level.

CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLUNKETT'S GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK
HOTEL.

Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southerly breezes in Summer
with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.

Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.

GEO. J. CASANOVA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1899. [28]

IMMUNITY

FROM

INFECTIO.

A DEMAND HAS BEEN CREATED FOR

'ESSETS' FLUID

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT (NON-POISONOUS).

A SUBE PREVENTIVE OF ALL KINDS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

SOLE AGENTS—WATKINS & CO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1899. [14]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

No. 5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and
supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all
Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager.

Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [36]

THE PHARMACY

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

To-day's
Advertisements.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY, the 12th instant, (1st Moon, 5th Day) being THE CHINESE MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL, will be observed as a Holiday at the Kowloon Customs Office, Opium Examination Office and Stations.

All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be suspended on that Date.

PAUL H. KING,
Acting Commissioner of Customs
for Kowloon District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 7th June, 1899. [773a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG,"
Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [760a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [763a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [775a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KORE.
THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA,"
Captain R. Mayer, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WEILER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [772a]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS.
(Taking cargo at through Rates for LIVERPOOL,
GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER
PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"KINTUCK,"
Geo. W. Long, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [766a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWUAN,"
Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [771a]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
LAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"AIRLINE,"
Captain Kock, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1899. [774a]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communication relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, or to the Editor, or to the Secretary of the Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the author, and the name of the paper for which it is intended to be published, and not as evidence of good faith.

While the column of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open to a free interchange of all questions affecting public interest, it is understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

NOTES TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock in the afternoon, and to pay in advance the sum required for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the largest circulation of English-language newspapers in the Far East, and is therefore in a position to offer advertisers a wide range of opportunities for application.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-
facture are sold throughout the Far
East and are invariably preferred on
account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaran-
teed. The best materials only are
used.

THE PRICES are only half those
charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED
BY US are acknowledged by the
leading English makers to be equal
to those of their own production.

Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B.,
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., the greatest
living authority on Water, reports as
follows on the water as prepared and
used by us in our manufacture:

"It possesses an extremely high
degree of organic purity and is
of most excellent quality for
drinking."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited;
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We have heard many opinions given on the subject of the refusal by the Filipinos to entertain the proposals set forth by the Americans for peace. Some of these opinions are in favour of the action taken by the Filipinos, and others again are against it. The American side of the question has been made public, but, so far, we are not aware that the Filipino view of matters has been given.

The proposal for a cessation of hostilities came from the Filipinos themselves and was made, they state, with the object of securing an armistice while AGUINALDO laid the state of affairs before the people and took a vote in order to ascertain their wishes. So far, it is generally understood, the war has been carried on for the purpose of gaining independence under a protectorate, but Aguinaldo was anxious to ascertain if any other termination to the war would be acceptable to them. This request was refused on the ground that General Otis had no power to agree to a cessation of hostilities without the consent of his Government and of the President of the United States.

The Filipinos then requested the Civil Commission sent to the Philippines by President McKinley to give them an outline of the proposed form of Government to be adopted by the Americans in the Philippines. To this the Civil Commission agreed, and the following was their reply which was presented to the Filipino Commission on 22nd May last:

It is the prerogative of Congress to decide the system of government for the Philippine Islands. Whilst the action of Congress is still pending, the President, under his military powers, may establish a government and has informed the Commission that he is ready to establish the following system of government:

1.—The Governor-General will be appointed by the President.

2.—The heads of departments will be appointed by the Governor-General.

3.—There will be a General Advisory Council elected by the people; the conditions for becoming electors will have to be carefully considered and determined, and the Governor-General will have an absolute veto.

4.—The tribunals of justice will be vigorous, strong and independent, and the magistrates and principal judges will be appointed by the President.

5.—The President desires that the magistrates and judges, also, the heads of departments, be chosen from the natives, or Americans, or both, according to their merits.

6.—The President, anxious desires, bloodshed to cease, and fervently hopes that the Philippine people at no distant date will enjoy the greatest measure of local self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of peace and good order.

This outline of the proposed form of government was carefully studied by the Filipino Commission and was rejected.

We have no direct knowledge of the reasons which have induced the Filipinos to reject these proposals, but they are not far to seek.

There is not one word in these proposals from beginning to end that secures to the natives of the Philippines any one of the things they have been fighting to secure. It leaves the future permanent government of the country entirely at the mercy of Congress, without even a hint that the Filipinos will be represented before Congress, or that their opinions and desires will be taken into consideration.

It provides an interim government of the

power in all things great and small in the hands of the nominees of the President of the United States for the time being. It says nothing about the laws to be administered, the taxes to be levied, the rights to be accorded. Each village community has under Spanish law largely governed itself. It is not stated that even these limited rights are to be preserved to them. It says nothing about religion or the religious orders.

An Advisory Council whose recommendations the Governor General can absolutely veto can have no attractions even for people till recently under Spanish Dominion.

The proposals are farcical. They concede nothing. They promise nothing for the present or for the future. The Filipinos are right to reject them, if they are not in a position where there is no chance but absolute surrender. An absolute unconditional submission would give them as much as is now offered them. If these are, as they reasonable may be, the opinions of the Filipinos, then all men will say they are right.

For this dead lock we believe that the ignorance of the Americans with the respect to the Filipinos is solely responsible. Naturally Spanish accounts of them were by no means flattering, and when relations became strained the American correspondents in the Philippines were probably led away by the sentiments of the American commanders, and so, instead of opening the eyes of their countrymen to the true state of affairs, rather added to the general obscurity in which the character and capabilities of the Filipinos lay. The American nation requires enlightenment upon the subject of the Philippines and the Filipino people. As we have frequently pointed out, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, popular knowledge of the Philippines was practically confined to the fact that there was a group of islands bearing that name they belonged to Spain and were inhabited by savages; there was a place called Manila and from it came Manila hemp and cigars. The rejection of the American proposals at least serves to prove that the Filipinos are by no means uncivilized as to be incapable of appreciating what they would have committed themselves had the proposal been accepted. We do not think that matters will be improved so long as the American Commission fails to realize the fact that they are dealing with accomplished and civilized diplomats, and flat with a rabble of uneducated savages who have not sufficient brain power to distinguish between good and evil.

A very interesting experiment was carried out this morning by the 25th Co. R. A. Eastern Division. It was wished to see the relative quickness with which gunners could be transported from their quarters at Victoria barracks to Lyneon fort, either by steam launch or by the road. The launch takes 35 minutes running from the Commissariat pier to the pier at the foot of the hill at Lyneon, while the gunners under Captain Waymouth R. A. only took one hour twenty minutes going from the parade ground at Victoria barracks right into the emplacements. Considering the time taken to get to the launch and from the launch to the top of the hill on which the fort and barracks at Lyneon stand, the difference in time taken by the two routes is remarkably little. Capt. Waymouth who arrived at Hongkong by the mail steamer *Juban* from Egypt, where he had been engaged at the battle of Omdurman, and was the first artillery officer to fight the Gallipoli guns, expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the march, and showed his appreciation by having served out to the men a pint and a half of beer each, to wash down the bread and cheese which was allowed from Canteen funds. Before starting at 6.15 a.m. the men were supplied with cocoa and biscuits, and only one man, who was suffering from fever, was obliged to fall out before arriving at Saukiwan. The gallant Captain, who is a thorough believer in sport as a training for the soldier, intends to make this company the premier one, in all branches of healthy exercise, and it speaks well for his management that already a marked improvement has taken place amongst the gunners; time now being expended by them in practising for outdoor competitions, which formerly devoted to the worship of Bacchus.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE EMIGRATION ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, the Dominion Government has disallowed the Anti-Japanese Emigration Act of British Columbia.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

The plague is increasing at Alexandria.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says: "On the 8th at 11.50 a.m. the barometer has fallen slightly in the Formosa Channel and on the E. coast of China, but is still above the normal in the latter area. Pressure seems to be low in the neighbourhood of the Loochoo. Gradients slight, mainly for N.E. winds, on the China coast. FORECAST:—E. or varying winds, moderate; unsettled, thunder-showers."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Undaunted* came out of dock to-day.

SEVEN per cent. per share is being paid by the Club Hotel at Yokohama for the year 1898.

At the beginning of last month the gunboat *Woodcock* made a very successful trial trip up the Yangtsze rapids.

THE Australian Cricketers' record to date is: Three wins, one loss, three draws. The report of one match is not to hand.

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INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

LONDON SERVICE MEDALS.

perform marriages and kiss brides. But consuls are not to negotiate treaties, nor to do any such thing. As a well talk of Bill Smith, able seaman, ceding territory in the name of his country. A man may say, "For all I care, you may have your independence, but that does not settle the matter. Consul Wildman promised the moon, is it a breach of faith when President McKinley refuses to supply the article? If it is, let it go at that."

And if the President, Senate, and representatives had all unanimously passed and signed a document of the most complete and correct legal sort, awarding immediate and unqualified independence to everybody in the Philippine archipelago, there would still be one thing to remember. Sometimes the keeping of a promise might do harm. It is wrong, of course, to break a promise; but circumstances can exist, in which the keeping of the promise would be even more wrong, a greater wrong. An example occurs in Holy Writ. Jeptah made a vow to God, to celebrate his victory (if he had one) by killing the first live thing he met on his way home. And the first was his daughter. Sometimes it may be an absolute duty in the sight of God to break a promise.

But there never was any promise in this case. The conversation of Pratt and Wildman may have had a promising tone. We know it had. They were to blame for conversing in too warm a tone, because these optimistic, over-sanguine, eager, young, escaped schoolboys, jumped to conclusions too readily.

There is now a promise. "Stop fighting, and you will be well treated." Not to argue, nor parley, nor waste time talking, but stop fighting. These discussions, though perhaps interesting to the Filipinos, and for that reason possibly useful towards peace, seem to us very feeble and unprofitable. Sr. Comisionero lostly aims his superior ideals when he says, superciliously, "No, Canada and Australia are not good enough models for us; they have no flag; they are not nations." He shows his ignorance. They do have their own flags; and they are nations. A child who talks such nonsense is not worth serious notice. He compares the present, ease with the case of Lafayette aiding the Americans in their rebellion against England. If he knew anything beyond the mere name of Lafayette, he would know better than to talk such simple absurdities.

THE SPANISH GARRISON AT BALER, STILL HOLDING OUT.

DEFYING THE REBELS TO THE END.

Staff Lt. Col. C. Aguilar was sent from Zamboanga by the Spanish authorities, to go to Baler, east coast of Luzon, in the steamer "Saturnus," to inquire about the Spaniards there. He reached Manila to-day, and reports that he had no difficulty in effecting communication. Lt. Martinez is still holding out bravely, with 33 men; the other 27 out of his original force of 54 being dead or missing. The rebels are utterly unable to get them, but offer to let them go free, if they give up their weapons. They refuse to do so, and say they will hold out till Doomsday; even if all the arms of Aguinaldo to best them.

SPANISH SOLDIERS GOING HOMER.

The Spanish trans-Atlantic mail steamer "Saturnus" left the port this afternoon bound for Barcelona, Spain. She carries homeward bound four companies of Spanish soldiers, with about fifty officers, besides one hundred and ten civilians. Last night a party of the home-guards were entertained by friends at the Hotel de Europa and they made a merry night of it with wine, dancing and song.

General don Diego de los Rios, the last Spanish General in the Philippines, goes home in the "Saturnus".

The passengers were preparing to embark this morning a Filipino grabbed a pocket-book containing \$300 from one of the members of the party. He was captured after a considerable chase, but the money was not in his possession. He was lodged, awaiting trial, in the Binondo Police Station.

REBELS AT SAN FERNANDO, BUILDING TRENCHES IN PLAIN SIGHT—NARROW ESCAPE OF A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY.

For the last week the insurgents have been actively building trenches in new positions and continuing the old ones, until now almost a complete semi-circle defines an advance to the north. The Iowans commence on the extreme right with a series of outposts about one mile and a half from headquarters and these connect running leeward with the South Dakota, Kansas and Montana regiments.

Almost every day and night the insurgents have attacked the lines in three or four places, locating our outposts and testing their strength. It is more than likely that a general attack will soon be made.

At daylight yesterday morning Major Bell left San Fernando with a party of ten scouts to reconnoitre the vicinity of the railroad and Bacolor, and locate the main force of the enemy. When about two miles out he discovered one company of native soldiers grouped about a big tree, and others lying about the brush. It was the breakfast hour, and there were several large rice bowls from which the men were taking food. After carefully approaching to within a short distance without being discovered, the scouts set up a yell and dashed among the natives, who grabbed their guns and broke for the woods with all possible haste. Unfortunately there was a force of six companies encamped about half a mile beyond, and on hearing the yell they rushed to the support of their comrades. To wait longer would be useless, so the scouts turned and struck out for camp as fast as the ponies could carry them. The insurgents immediately opened fire and were joined by others on the flanks. For over a mile the bullets continued to whistle about the little party, and when they reached camp the men were fairly well played out. Lieutenant Vitale, the Italian military attaché, was a member of the party, and is unscathed in his praise of the daring and quickness of Major Bell.

It is estimated that some 300 of the enemy are in the vicinity of San Fernando.

THE KOWLOON DISTURBANCES.

ACTION AT PEKING.

Peking, 5th May. The Tsung-Il-Yamen yesterday informed the British Legation that they had instructed the Vicerey of Canton to remove immediately the 600 Chinese troops from the Kau-lung concession, at the same time reminding the Legation that the troops were sent only in deference to the personal request which the Governor of Hongkong made to the Vicerey on April 21.

Further action regarding the firing by the Chinese upon the British has not yet been taken. The acceptance of the Chinese assurances that the firing was the act of lawless banditti for which the Government is not responsible would seriously prejudice all foreign interests. As will be remembered, in the case of the murder of Marrow, and later, in that of the Kowloon massacre, when reparation was demanded by the contention that the guilty parties were members of the secret society of *Yung-chuan*, permanent inquiry was then the result.

The removal of the Chinese troops from the Kau-lung concession will be a serious blow to the Chinese custom revenues, as the removal of the foreign troops committed within the Kau-lung would tend to check the present high and foreign movement.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA, THE CALCUTTA FLOUR MILLS BURN DOWN, MACHINERY WORTH ONE AND A HALF LAKH DESTROYED.

CALCUTTA, May 1st. Early this morning, a destructive fire broke out in the Calcutta Flour Mills at Barrackpore, near the Maniktolla Plague Hospital. Information of the occurrence reached the Central Station, between 3 and 4 a.m., and the Calcutta Fire Bridge, under Superintendent Millard, with Mr. G. Cooke, officiating Engineer, with a steam engine, at once went to the spot.

The entire mill building—very large one with corrugated iron roofs, was found in flame, from end to end, the fire raging with great fury. The flames rose high in the air, and the strong wind prevailing at the time forced them in the direction of the entrance to the mill. This caused a considerable difficulty in getting the engine to a favourable position. Three engines were in full work, and the efforts to get the fire under control were successful after some hours' hard work, but not till the whole building was gutted, the piace walls and roofs falling in with a tremendous crash. The building was a four-storyed one, with wooden flooring, which

HURST LIKE TIMBER, and helped to add to the intensity of the fire, which showed no signs of abatement till day-break. A row of godowns alongside the main building was also on fire, and a very large stock of flour, to the value of about Rs. 10,000, was destroyed. By 9 a.m. the fire was practically extinguished, but not till the mill and its contents were a complete ruin. The machinery, valued at Rs. 1,50,000, has been entirely destroyed, except the boilers. How the fire originated is not known.

Messrs. McLeod and Co. are the agents, CALCUTTA, May 17th.

We understand the decision of the Government of India, subject to the new mining rules, will be announced within the next few days, being to facilitate the exploitation of minerals by private enterprise.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT AT RANGOON.

The appointment of a Government Engineer and Surveyor for Rangoon has been made a five-year one, and the Government of India has approved of the appointment to it of Engineer H. Johnston, R. I. M.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Captain Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been placed on special duty at Simla, to revise the Army Regulations and the Volumes relating to Volunteers and to Discipline.

HYDERABAD AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Hyderabad State is sending a fine series of exhibits to the Paris Exhibition.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

Only 149 deaths from plague occurred in the whole of India, other than the Bombay Presidency, in the week ending the 14th instant.

In the Bombay Presidency also the mortality fell to 1,084, of which Bombay City accounts for 323 deaths and Karachi city for 181. Of the 149 deaths outside Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency reports ten, Bellary District one, North Arcot district four, and Salem district five. Mysore State reports 51 deaths, Kolar Gold Field, returning 32, Mysore City 18, and Bangalore Cantonment one. Hyderabad State returns only one death which occurred in Lingapuram. The Punjab returns nine, all in Jallandhar District. Bengal returns 74, Calcutta contributing 60 and Howrah district 14, while all other Bengal districts return clean sheets, as is also the case with Assam, Baluchistan, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY MINT MASTER.

Major Davidson, Mint Master, Bombay, will not, as previously stated, be placed on the retired list this month, he being eligible under Royal Warrant to serve two years longer.

THE RETURNING BALUCHIS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE IN UGANDA.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in Uganda has addressed Sir William Lockhart, highly eulogising the services rendered by the 27th Baluchi during the past twelve months in the Uganda Protectorate.

THE POONA MURDERS.

EXECUTION OF BALKRISHNA.

POONA, May 12th. Balkrishna Chapekar was hanged outside Yerwada Jail this morning for the murder of Lieutenant Ayers. Just before 7 o'clock the authorities assembled and went into the prison. Balkrishna was passing till from the cell. He then shouted the "Ram Ram" in a loud voice and recommenced praying till the death sentence was read when he stopped, only shouting in the interval in answer to Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, that he had nothing to say. He was led to the gate and as he came outside he was trembling and shaking. His eyes were rolling wildly and he was held up by two warders. He was led to the gallows yard and had to be supported up the steps of the scaffold, shouting "incoherently" all the time. He stamped one foot on the drop and refused to place the other foot which was pushed on and rapidly fastened. He then stopped shouting and threw up his head, closed his eyes, and took a deep breath as the cap was drawn over his face. When the bolt was drawn Balkrishna fell a drop of seven feet six inches and expired immediately. From the time that Ranade was executed Balkrishna had been praying quietly and taking his meals up to Wednesday All day yesterday and this morning he fasted, sleeping about an hour and spending the remainder of the time in prayer. Balkrishna's behaviour showed a marked difference to that of the other two prisoners.

The police have arrested thirteen men, who are under trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Barset.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JUNE.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 39.867

Thermometer 76.2

Humidity 84.0

Rainfall 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 8 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.84 29.78

Thermometer 27 29

Humidity 93 83

Rainfall 0.55

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 8th June, 1899.

Chinese—13th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kwang-tu.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.

Sets 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning 8hr. 5min.

Afternoon 10hr. 35min.

Low water—Morning 1hr. 30min.

Afternoon 3hr. 35min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1867—The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary.

1873—Alexandria Palace burnt.

1891—Destruction of mission at Wusuch by anti-foreign mob.

1898—American troops under Major-General Shafter leave Tampa for Cuba.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 9th June, 1899.

Chinese—13th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kwang-tu.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.

Sets 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning 8hr. 42min.

Afternoon 10hr. 15min.

Low water—Morning 1hr. 30min.

Afternoon 3hr. 15min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1849—Attempt to burn the British fleet in the Canton River.

1869—H. M. S. "Bounder," from date to 27th July, captured over 30 pirate junks.

1871—Telegraphic communication established between London, New York and Hongkong.

1885—Treaty of Peace between France and China signed at Peking.

1888—German s.s. "Fero" wrecked off Lamma Island.

1891—Mission at Soochow attacked.

1892—Suspension of New Oriental Bank.

1894—Treaty of the P. & O. Co. signed with the Chinese.

1898—Chinese clauses of the Sino-Japanese peace of 1895.

1899—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1900—Committee of Chinese and foreign

members of the Chinese Legation in Peking.

1901—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1902—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1903—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1904—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1905—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1906—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1907—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1908—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1909—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1910—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1911—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1912—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1913—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1914—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1915—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1916—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1917—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1918—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1919—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1920—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1921—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1922—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

1923—Chinese custom regulations, revised.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KOSAI MARU Davies	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
SANUKI MARU, W. Townsend	MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, & PORT SAID.	THURSDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU, S. Kawamura	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 13th June, at Noon.
RIODUN MARU, J. W. Ekstrand	SEATTLE, (WASH., U.S.A.), via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.	THURSDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU, C. Hillcoat	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,

Manager.

[6]

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THOMPSON AND BEDFORD DEPARTMENT

Have in Stock and are now offering for Sale a full line of

CYLINDER, ENGINE, & SPINDLE OILS.

MINERAL COLZA, (300° Fire Test),

A high grade burning Oil for Ship Lights, Light Houses, Train Cars and Railway Trains, and for all uses where a highest degree of safety is required.

MINERAL WAX,

Crude, Semi-refined and Refined.

1300]

ORDERS SOLICITED and LOWEST PRICES QUOTED.

Dr. KNORR'S

Dr. OVERLACH'S

ANTIPIRINE

MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND."

(ANTIPIRINE—CAFFINE—CITRATE.)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of

migraine, as well as in headache arising

from asthmatic, nitrolic and morphia poisoning;

neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, etc.

(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened

collapse, because the caffeine of Migraine

acts simultaneously as an anaphetic.

(3) Use only DR. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE,

"Lion Brand," and always prescribe

MIGRAININE HOECHST.

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains,

given once or twice daily in powder or in

solution.

Soft Manufacturers—

FRIEHWERK VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS

& BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied

gratis at request to medical men.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[34]

NOW READY.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN'S

NEW BOOK.

TALES OF THE MALAYAN COAST.

PRICE..... \$2.50

(Choice Illustrations).

W. BREWER & CO.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1899.

[751a]

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

AND RESTORER

II WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all Impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Bone Disease, Ulcers, Tumors, Impiles, and Sore of all kinds.

It is never failing to cure and permanently Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcers, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scury.

Cures Ulcers, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Glandular swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It cures all Ulcers, Tumors, and Skin Disease.

It removes the cause from the Blood, and thereby.

This Mist is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate system.

The Proprietor solicits sufferers to give a trial to his product.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 4 oz.

each, and in cases containing eight times the quantity.

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FROM HOME PAPERS.

The following news is taken from dates to May 5th.

MAILS STOLEN FROM A POST OFFICE.

The post-office at St. Margaret's near Dover was broken into early on the morning of May 2nd and the mail-bags containing last night's London and other letters were cut open and rifled, and registered letters and a number of postal orders were stolen. The robbery is believed to be the work of an expert thief.

DEATH OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, who was accompanied by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, received, at the offices of the Board of Trade, recently, a deputation which had been arranged by the Navy League. They represented the urgent need which existed of increasing the number of British seamen on board British ships, and made certain proposals, which included the provision of training ships around the coast for lads of good character and physique. Mr. Ritchie condemned the whole proposals as ill-considered, and pointed out that not only would the Government under the scheme have to pay for the training of the boys, but actually bribe the shipowners to employ them. He absolutely declined to suggest such a scheme to the House of Commons.

ACCIDENT TO A TIGHT-ROPE WALKER.

Hardy, the American "Blondin," who has been appearing for some time past at the Alexandra Palace, met with a shocking accident just prior to the conclusion of his aerial performance. Having gone through a series of daring feats on the tight rope, extended from one side of the great central hall to the other, at a height of about 100 ft., he ascended to the roof to perform what is known as the "long-dive." As usual the band struck up a lively air, when Hardy successfully leaped from a small platform, which is suspended in mid-air, and dropped into the net and rebounded a considerable height. When he again dropped the net gave way, causing Hardy to fall heavily in the orchestra stalls. The management immediately summoned medical aid, and the performer's condition was pronounced to be serious. In addition to one of his legs being badly broken, he received terrible injuries to the head and body, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

HOW MOSQUITOES SPREAD MALARIA.

The most attractive feature of the evening at the Royal Society's soiree in Burlington House on 3rd inst. was Surgeon-Major Ross's demonstration of the action of mosquitoes in conveying malaria. This action, it may be said at once, in extenuation of the fact, is quite involuntary on the mosquito's part, and points to nothing more than culpable carelessness in its choice of feeding grounds. The malaria parasite is absorbed by the mosquito from a diseased subject, and becomes itself attacked. The parasites fertilize and multiply in the mosquito's body, finding their way ultimately into the salivary or poison gland, whence, by means of a duct, they are injected into the next human being or animal that the mosquito stings. In this way malaria is constantly spread from one being to another, the cause being utterly unknown until Dr. Manson made the above brilliant discovery, and Major Ross worked it out. His exhibit consisted of a long table covered with little microscopes, under each of which was a slide showing some definite stage of the process of infection. A small genus of mosquitoes—the *Anopheles*—is concerned with this traffic in malaria germs, and as it breeds in easily-accessible pools, Dr. Ross is confident that we may be able to stamp out entirely the disease which renders so many vast tropical areas practically uninhabitable by man.

THE AFFAIRS OF LORD BYRON.

At Chelmsford, on Wednesday, Lord Byron, of Langford-park, near Maldon, Essex, was examined in the Bankruptcy Court. His statement of affairs showed that the liabilities expected to rank were £1,000,000, with assets £4,997. Lord Byron stated that all his unsecured debts were due for money lent to a third party for whom he signed accommodation bills. Colonel and Mrs. Howard Kingscote were the third party, but Mrs. Kingscote's name appeared on the bills, and the money received on the bills was handed to Mrs. Kingscote. Altogether £50,373 had been advanced to Mrs. Kingscote, who was a daughter of Sir Henry Kingscote-Wolff. He understood that Mrs. Kingscote was the co-heiress of Sir Charles Wyke. Mrs. Kingscote did not receive anything under Sir Charles Wyke's will, but after his receiving order was made she discounted a bill for £6,000 notwithstanding that he told her to give it up. Two of her relatives agreed to pay off all her liabilities when they realized an expected fortune. The examination was adjourned, it being stated that the family might provide a dividend.

THE CURE FOR SHIPWRECKS.

Recent catastrophes at sea recall the various devices which have been proposed by clever people from time to time as cures for shipwrecks. Somehow, all of these devices have been too clever to live, and yet some of them have not been devoid of sanity. A "curio" register machine, by which the route of a ship is to be recorded on slips like the tape-telegraph, is probably now more feasible than when it was first proposed some years ago. The torpedo-net idea is embodied in another plan for encircling all dangerous parts of the coast with a cable, which being struck by vessels, running aground, would be warn them of their danger. It sounds all right, but how about driving on to a lead shore with propeller-shaft broken, or mast carried away? An ingenious electrician has proposed to fit ships with an alarm-bell that will sound whenever they get into shallow water. We don't know if it is to work, but it suggests the alarm-bell of the "Sprinkler" system, which is always ringing for nothing, and to which therefore nobody pays any attention. Another proposal is to have submarine windows in the bottom of the ship, through which the bottom of the sea can be surveyed, but a little light is needed, both to see the bottom and to see the feasibility of this scheme. An automatic machine for notifying the distance, speed, and course of an approaching vessel is an excellent idea—if anyone can put it into form. A double-powered search-light, scurrying around all night, and capable of penetrating fog, would also be very useful. So also would be dry docks into which related vessels could creep on the approach of a storm and put the blinds down. But of course, the most perfect cure for shipwreck is for a vessel to keep on the safe side of the bar.

DESECTIONS OF SAILORS.

Desertions are fewer in French ships than from English, said Mr. Consul Warburton of La Rochelle, attributes this to the severe measures taken against deserters in France. Three months' imprisonment is awarded to any seaman who deserts from a merchant ship in French ports, and the punishment is followed by six months' compulsory service at half-pay on board a man-of-war. This method of discouraging desertions is effective. It is one of the reasons they manage better in France, as is well known, since the abolition of imprisonment for desertion in this country there has been an enormous increase in the serious offence. Conscientious discharges before

practically unknown, the deserter is free to roost from ship to ship at his own good pleasure, and is allowed to escape punishment by far the majority of cases. Lists of the names of deserters are supposed to be posted up in the Shipping Offices, under legal direction, presumably so that the unvarying shipmaster may not again engage men who have thus offended. But a name more or less is of no concern to "Mercantile Jack," and who is to identify the errant deserter on his reappearance on the old scene with a "V.G." discharge acquired in some mysterious way? The abolition of imprisonment for desertion was a concession to the sentimentalists who are ever ready to interfere in connection with shipping legislation, and any proposal for its re-introduction would doubtless raise a storm in certain quarters. At the same time, it must be allowed that the practical immunity enjoyed by deserters has had a deplorable effect on discipline in the merchant service. It is idle to condemn—as some shore critics do—the poor discipline on the ordinary cargo-ships, and make much of the frequency of desertions (as though owners were in some way to blame), whilst overlooking the important fact that an effective means of strengthening the sense of discipline and checking desertions has been taken away from the responsible people by whom it was formerly possessed.

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The question of currency reform in the United States is now presenting itself in a somewhat altered form. Although the Government have yet done nothing to redeem the pledge given by them at the last election just prior to the conclusion of his aerial performance. Having gone through a series of daring feats on the tight rope, extended from one side of the great central hall to the other, at a height of about 100 ft., he ascended to the roof to perform what is known as the "long-dive." As usual the band struck up a lively air, when Hardy successfully leaped from a small platform, which is suspended in mid-air, and dropped into the net and rebounded a considerable height. When he again dropped the net gave way, causing Hardy to fall heavily in the orchestra stalls. The management immediately summoned medical aid, and the performer's condition was pronounced to be serious. In addition to one of his legs being badly broken, he received terrible injuries to the head and body, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN CHINA.

The expansion of the trade in American cotton goods in the China markets certainly deserves attention as a feature of the period. Of a total of 52,000 packages (bales and cases) sent from Shanghai by the first spring steamers to Tientsin, more than one-half consisted of American goods, and of a total of about 16,500 packages sent to Nanchang, 8,365, or again more than half, were American goods. Relying, therefore, according to a very rough calculation, the dominant feature in the trade to the northern markets in China is the demand for American goods.

As regards the exports of American cotton goods to the China markets, it has been hitherto assumed—and with much justification—that China has been utilised as merely the "dumping ground" for the surplus production of the United States, which could not be sold there even behind Protectionist barriers. In other words, it has been taken for granted that American cotton goods have been sent to China regardless of price, and in order to keep up the prices in the American home markets by keeping down the supply. This was the explanation, as is pointed out in a New York paper before us, offered by the members of the recent Blackburn Mission to China. They arrived at the conclusion, it is recorded, that the American manufacturers, having few outlets for their goods, were willing to take during the depressions in their home trade such prices as an English manufacturer could not obtain, and that under such conditions large quantities of goods were sent into the China market. "There can be no doubt," the Mission reported, "that such considerations have created a demand for American goods, that in this way American trade has been fostered, and that fresh demands for the products of American looms have been met by making the American people pay for them." The New York *Commercial Bulletin* now argues, and certainly the recent statistics of the trade seem to justify the contention—that the ability of American cotton manufacturers to command more than a temporary and limited market in China has been demonstrated. One thing which appears quite certain is that in the United States, at least, the increasing shipments of American cotton goods to the China markets are not now regarded as "accidental or sporadic," but as a permanent feature of American foreign trade. Notwithstanding the revival in the American domestic trade in cotton goods, the exports to China appear to have increased of 50 per cent. and 27 per cent. in value in the export of American cotton cloth to China recorded for the first eight months of the current American fiscal year. The New York paper concludes as follows: "We may permit ourselves to be cheated out of this North China market by the failure of our Government to assort with the needed amount of resolution the rights of American citizens in that Empire, but we cannot be deprived of it in the fair strife of commercial competition." The China consumers, especially those of the northern markets, evidently require heavy cotton goods of the American type. The statistics we have recently published scarcely leave any room for doubt on this point. Why, then, do English producers for the China markets and exporters thereto continue to restrict themselves to relatively small quantities of grey shirtings, T-shirts, and similar goods? The American hold on the China markets now seems to be real, and likely to prove permanent.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Manufacturers writes:—"The secret of American success competition lies in the adoption by the Americans of the ring-throstle and the automatic loom, more particularly the latter, which enables one weaver to do the work of three Lancashire weavers, at the same time producing a better cloth. Until these machines are adopted in England, it is impossible to compete with the American manufacturers, as the labour cost is the principal item in weaving."

AN AMERICAN FIRE OFFICE AND SURVEYS' TONIC.

The public are a few days ago issued with a new edition of the *Practical Guide to the Manufacture of Fire-Proof Cloth*, which is intended for the protection of the

public from the risk of fire. The book is well known, since the abolition of imprisonment for desertion in this country there has been an enormous increase in the serious offence. Conscientious discharges before

practically unknown, the deserter is free to roost from ship to ship at his own good pleasure, and is allowed to escape punishment by far the majority of cases. Lists of the names of deserters are supposed to be posted up in the Shipping Offices, under legal direction, presumably so that the unvarying shipmaster may not again engage men who have thus offended. But a name more or less is of no concern to "Mercantile Jack," and who is to identify the errant deserter on his reappearance on the old scene with a "V.G." discharge acquired in some mysterious way? The abolition of imprisonment for desertion was a concession to the sentimentalists who are ever ready to interfere in connection with shipping legislation, and any proposal for its re-introduction would doubtless raise a storm in certain quarters. At the same time, it must be allowed that the practical immunity enjoyed by deserters has had a deplorable effect on discipline in the merchant service. It is idle to condemn—as some shore critics do—the poor discipline on the ordinary cargo-ships, and make much of the frequency of desertions (as though owners were in some way to blame), whilst overlooking the important fact that an effective means of strengthening the sense of discipline and checking desertions has been taken away from the responsible people by whom it was formerly possessed.

DEATH OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, who was accompanied by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, received, at the offices of the Board of Trade, recently, a deputation which had been arranged by the Navy League. They represented the urgent need which existed of increasing the number of British seamen on board British ships, and made certain proposals, which included the provision of training ships around the coast for lads of good character and physique. Mr. Ritchie condemned the whole proposals as ill-considered, and pointed out that not only would the Government under the scheme have to pay for the training of the boys, but actually bribe the shipowners to employ them. He absolutely declined to suggest such a scheme to the House of Commons.

ACCIDENT TO A TIGHT-ROPE WALKER.

Hardy, the American "Blondin," who has been appearing for some time past at the Alexandra Palace, met with a shocking accident just prior to the conclusion of his aerial performance. Having gone through a series of daring feats on the tight rope, extended from one side of the great central hall to the other, at a height of about 100 ft., he ascended to the roof to perform what is known as the "long-dive." As usual the band struck up a lively air, when Hardy successfully leaped from a small platform, which is suspended in mid-air, and dropped into the net and rebounded a considerable height. When he again dropped the net gave way, causing Hardy to fall heavily in the orchestra stalls. The management immediately summoned medical aid, and the performer's condition was pronounced to be serious. In addition to one of his legs being badly broken, he received terrible injuries to the head and body, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

HOW MOSQUITOES SPREAD MALARIA.

The most attractive feature of the evening at the Royal Society's soiree in Burlington House on 3rd inst. was Surgeon-Major Ross's demonstration of the action of mosquitoes in conveying malaria. This action, it may be said at once, in extenuation of the fact, is quite involuntary on the mosquito's part, and points to nothing more than culpable carelessness in its choice of feeding grounds. The malaria parasite is absorbed by the mosquito from a diseased subject, and becomes itself attacked. The parasites fertilize and multiply in the mosquito's body, finding their way ultimately into the salivary or poison gland, whence, by means of a duct, they are injected into the next human being or animal that the mosquito stings. In this way malaria is constantly spread from one being to another, the cause being utterly unknown until Dr. Manson made the above brilliant discovery, and Major Ross worked it out. His exhibit consisted of a long table covered with little microscopes, under each of which was a slide showing some definite stage of the process of infection. A small genus of mosquitoes—the *Anopheles*—is concerned with this traffic in malaria germs, and as it breeds in easily-accessible pools, Dr. Ross is confident that we may be able to stamp out entirely the disease which renders so many vast tropical areas practically uninhabitable by man.

THE AFFAIRS OF LORD BYRON.

At Chelmsford, on Wednesday, Lord Byron, of Langford-park, near Maldon, Essex, was examined in the Bankruptcy Court. His statement of affairs showed that the liabilities expected to rank were £1,000,000, with assets £4,997. Lord Byron stated that all his unsecured debts were due for money lent to a third party for whom he signed accommodation bills. Colonel and Mrs. Howard Kingscote were the third party, but Mrs. Kingscote's name appeared on the bills, and the money received on the bills was handed to Mrs. Kingscote. Altogether £50,373 had been advanced to Mrs. Kingscote, who was a daughter of Sir Henry Kingscote-Wolff. He understood that Mrs. Kingscote was the co-heiress of Sir Charles Wyke. Mrs. Kingscote did not receive anything under Sir Charles Wyke's will, but after his receiving order was made she discounted a bill for £6,000 notwithstanding that he told her to give it up. Two of her relatives agreed to pay off all her liabilities when they realized an expected fortune. The examination was adjourned, it being stated that the family might provide a dividend.

THE CURE FOR SHIPWRECKS.

Recent catastrophes at sea recall the various devices which have been proposed by clever people from time to time as cures for shipwrecks. Somehow, all of these devices have been too clever to live, and yet some of them have not been devoid of sanity. A "curio" register machine, by which the route of a ship is to be recorded on slips like the tape-telegraph, is probably now more feasible than when it was first proposed some years ago. The torpedo-net idea is embodied in another plan for encircling all dangerous parts of the coast with a cable, which being struck by vessels, running aground, would be warn them of their danger. It sounds all right, but how about driving on to a lead shore with propeller-shaft broken, or mast carried away? An ingenious electrician has proposed to fit ships with an alarm-bell that will sound whenever they get into shallow water. We don't know if it is to work, but it suggests the alarm-bell of the "Sprinkler" system, which is always ringing for nothing, and to which therefore nobody pays any attention. Another proposal is to have submarine windows in the bottom of the ship, through which the bottom of the sea can be surveyed, but a little light is needed, both to see the bottom and to see the feasibility of this scheme. An automatic machine for notifying the distance, speed, and course of an approaching vessel is an excellent idea—if anyone can put it into form. A double-powered search-light, scurrying around all night, and capable of penetrating fog, would also be very useful. So also would be dry docks into which related vessels could creep on the approach of a storm and put the blinds down. But of course, the most perfect cure for shipwreck is for a vessel to keep on the safe side of the bar.

DESECTIONS OF SAILORS.

Desertions are fewer in French ships than from English, said Mr. Consul Warburton of La Rochelle, attributes this to the severe measures taken against deserters in France. Three months' imprisonment is awarded to any seaman who deserts from a merchant ship in French ports, and the punishment is followed by six months' compulsory service at half-pay on board a man-of-war. This method of discouraging desertions is effective. It is one of the reasons they manage better in France, as is well known, since the abolition of

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practically unknown, the deserter is free to roost from ship to ship at his own good pleasure, and is allowed to escape punishment by far the majority of cases. Lists of the names of deserters are supposed to be posted up in the Shipping Offices, under legal direction, presumably so that the unvarying shipmaster may not again engage men who have thus offended. But a name more or less is of no concern to "Mercantile Jack," and who is to identify the errant deserter on his reappearance on the old scene with a "V.G." discharge acquired in some mysterious way? The abolition of imprisonment for desertion was a concession to the sentimentalists who are ever ready to interfere in connection with shipping legislation, and any proposal for its re-introduction would doubtless raise a storm in certain quarters. At the same time, it must be allowed that the practical immunity enjoyed by deserters has had a deplorable effect on discipline in the merchant service. It is idle to condemn—as some shore critics do—the poor discipline on the ordinary cargo-ships, and make much of the frequency of desertions (as though owners were in some way to blame), whilst overlooking the important fact that an effective means of strengthening the sense of discipline and checking desertions has been taken away from the responsible people by whom it was formerly possessed.

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NOTICE.

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True Eyes Fluid
THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
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Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

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